THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 40. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :— Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

E.L.F.S. and R.S.P.U.

Joint Benefit Concert

For BABIES' MILK

Tuesday, Dec. 22nd, at 8 p.m.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road.

Admission Threepence.

Tickets may be had from Mrs. Payne and Nurse Hebbes, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, 321 Roman Road, Bow, Mr. J. Bonarius, 89 Wyke Road, Mr. G. Stone, 4 Eglington Road, Bow.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Dec. 20th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mr. J. C. Rowe, Miss Phillips.
Monday, Dec. 21st, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall—Mrs. Porch.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Salmon Lane, Poplar-Miss Feek.
8.30 p.m.—Lesbia Rd—Mrs. Bouvier.
Tuesday, Dec. 22nd, 7.30 p.m.—Limehouse—Burdett Road—Mrs Walker.

The Resolutions to be discussed at the Annual Conference of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, together with Nomination Forms for the Officers and Committee, are now being sent out.

If you are a Member it is essential that you should have these Forms, and if you do not receive them by December 22, please notify me at 400 Old Ford Road, giving your full address.

Members must be sure to attend the—

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AT

BOW BATHS,

Monday, Jan. 4th, 1915,

8 p.m.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Hon. Sec.

East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

Bow Baths,
Saturday, January 2nd, 1915,
3 p.m.

Poplar Town Hall,
Monday, January 11th, 1915,
6 p.m.

Canning Town Public Hall,
January 23rd, 1915.

Admission by Invitation.

Who will send TOYS and CAKES for the Children?

A LETTER TO THE TREASURER.

My sister and I are sending 3s. 6d. for meals for the poor children out of our own money. Marjorie is six and I am seven. Wishing you a happy Xmas, from

ELEANOR MAYNE.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Clothing stalls, where new and second-hand clothes may be bought at very low prices, are open at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Fridays and Saturdays, at 20 Railway Street, Poplar on Monday at 6 p.m., and at 53 St. Leonard Street on Fridays and Saturdays. We shall be glad if friends can send us any clothes for these stalls. Boots and shoes are very urgently needed.

All parcels should be sent to 400 Old Ford Road, E., addressed to Miss N. L. Smyth.

MORE OF OUR TOYS.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

With the money subscribed for finding employment, we are getting baby clothes made, and paying unemployed women for making these things. Those who would give money and materials for making baby clothes would help in one of the best possible ways. Gifts of baby clothes can be made good use of, also nightdresses, quilts, blankets and sheets for the mothers. Even old sheets can be cut up for babies' napkins.

Each baby's outfit should consist of:—

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Our milk bill increases weekly. We urgently need subscriptions towards it; also gifts of:—

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT.

Nurse Hebbes has prepared us a chart for infant feeding, and this is published as a free leaflet. Mothers who wish to have it can obtain it at any of our centres.

PLUM PUDDINGS, 1s. and 8d. per lb., from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, and 20 Railway St., Poplar

Nurse Wolfe reports that since she began work in Poplar she has made home visits to 200 cases, and that about 79 come to her for medical attention every afternoon; also that 110 babies come regularly to see the doctor each week.

Who will help at the Milk centres in Christmas week, in order to give our regular helpers a rest?

Who will pay to put us in telephonic communication with our factory?

WORLD'S PANIC.

AT A GERMAN SIDE STATION.

By Anker Kirbely, of Denmark, translated by Johanne Munter.

In the same moment we had given the signal for a great mobilisation through Middle Europe, all running railway wheels stopped, and in the stations one tore down the time tables. But at the same time new and wonderful trains commenced to roll towards the frontiers. Cattle-cars and waggons de Luxe, sleeping-cars and fourth-class mixed together, filled with soldiers and horses, carriages and guns. All were adorned as for a feast with green branches, and the sounds of songs or mouth-organs flew out of the open doors and windows. The trains were loaded with splendid humour, and one could very well believe it was a school on a trip to the forest. It was an army going to the war!

The sides of the waggons were covered with drawings in chalk, just as the enclosures of planks, remembered from childhood; there were both Generals, men of war and Zeppelin airships. On these carriages rolling in an easterly direction, you might read: "Express train for St. Petersburg." On these driving to the west you saw: "To the setting sun; do not stop before getting to Paris!" On the Railway Station the young girls of the town were standing behind the buffets. ("Served without cost" was written there). They were running along the waggons having Café and milk in pails, which they served for the soldiers. At Horst one even had to take flower-covered chamber-pots; but when a little white-dressed girl graced the pocale for the time, what "Jens" would not feel thirst?

Those minutes the train had to wait might very well have been two hours, and in that little station were made friendships for life. Is any woman more beautiful than when she fixes the "Rose de Congé" on the jacket of the departing soldier? and who says "no" to a man who is going to a distance, perhaps to die for his country? Did the small German girls think, that they perhaps would stand in the same station in some weeks, and wait with their pails, and a train should glide in slowly from the opposite direction—that of the *wounded?* And again they will run from the one waggon to the other, where the white faces appear on the bloody straw, and perhaps they will recognise faces, which now are smiling, stiffened in the grimace of deadly cramp. No—we will not think on these things! We must be off. The girls throw the last roses, and while the train is rolling away, the young men are singing that charming little song, you never could leave off singing, if you have ever commenced it, and which they have now been singing three or four days.

Muss ich denn, muss ich denn
Zum Stadtele hinaus
Stadtele hinaus.
Und du mein Schatz bleibst hier.
Wenn ich komm, wenn ich komm
Wenn ich wiederum komm
Kehr ich ein mein Schatz bei dir.

In the midst of these military trains some waggons for mail and private passengers might be coupled up. In small and narrow spaces, people were here densely crowded together, and standing on their feet for days and nights, and being seasick on one another. During four days and nights I have myself spent rolling round in the railways between the fugitives who sought the frontiers. Amongst my fellow travellers were all nationalities of Europe. Living now in a foreign country they had seen the new home suddenly fall together, and had had to save themselves in the old native country. The war of the world had initiated a migration of nations.

In this moment all ordinary means of communication ceased to work, and the newspapers were silent, so we felt ourselves suddenly put back to the Middle-Ages, and in the darkness of our ignorance the most fantastic rumours were hatched, which were circulated from the one to the other with the quickness of a prairie-fire. They ran with the trams, they rounded the corners, they flew up the staircases, they hurried from town to town. Neither Telephone nor Telegraph can compete with the slander, and soon the whole Middle-Europe burned in the flames of the wildest fancies. "Have you heard it?—Poincaré is murdered! And Viviani! And of course Caillaux, too! And the Servian Crown Prince. You know he, Alexandre, is imprisoned by the Austrians together with 20,000 Servians. I know it from a waiter. And French Aeronauts have thrown bombs in Nürnberg, and the Doctors in Elsass have thrown bacillis of cholera in the wells; and a Dane has thrown a bomb in the toiletpipe, when the train passed the Kiel Canal by the bridge. Of course he was immediately shot. Is it not horrible? In Limières an innkeeper has exploded a tunnel, and in Stuttgart bombs were thrown in the Telegraph Station. And everywhere spies are to be found. In Dresden they have shot twenty. Look at the gentleman there! Does not he look like one? And don't you know there is a French Auto driving through

(*Continued on page 159, col. 1.*)

OUR'

Christmas Number

PRICE ONE PENNY,

Will be published on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, and will contain articles by:—

Mrs. COBDEN SANDERSON,
GEORGE LANSBURY,
Mrs. MANSELL-MOULLIN,
CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN,
SYLVIA PANKHURST,
and others.

Be sure to buy it early.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

WE URGENTLY NEED MORE MONEY!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name.....

Address.....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

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No. 40.—Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

"Now you go home and have a good try." It was said very slowly by the big man at the table, who was trying to be fatherly and impressive. The rest of the committee sat silent, trying to look both kind and stern.

The little woman was very defiant and indignant, and her voice sounded near to tears. "I *have* got some kind friends, I have," she interrupted. But he went on: "Now you try again ——." "Oh, of course, there'd be someone to say something about me, and I think I know who it is too."

Clearly, she would not listen patiently to admonition and promise in chastened spirit to be "good." She was talking more vigorously than he could, so perforce the big man had to cut his oration short. He ended a little curtly: "Well, if you don't, we shall have to stop the tickets."

The woman who had been sent for to be admonished got up and hurried out. A member of the committee who had come in in the midst of the scene, asked anxiously what had happened.

The dreadful truth was revealed; the woman had been seen by a clergyman "dancing a hornpipe" in the street! Obviously, she must have been drinking, and she was in weekly receipt of five shilling food tickets from the Prince of Wales's fund!

One member of the committee said that she used to be a "decent little woman," but that her husband was not a steady man.

Hers is a curiously involved story. One Saturday night, months ago, her husband and some of his friends had been out in the street, close to the vicarage, enjoying themselves rather noisily. The clergyman had called the police to drive the men away. They refused and a fight followed, in which a policeman and some of the crowd were hurt. As a result, the woman's husband and some others were sent to prison, and he is still serving his sentence.

There are six children—four girls, whose ages range from six to nineteen, one boy aged nine, and another of only twelve months' old. The elder girls earn 6s., 4s. 6d., and 4s. a week respectively, barely enough, even most meagrely, to keep themselves. The mother, to pay the rent and to feed herself and the three younger children, made match-boxes at home. This work she undoubtedly lost through the War, and the almoner allotted her 5s. worth of relief in food tickets.

A woman and three children cannot live as they should on 5s. a week. We all know that; and if we were logical, we should understand that the Society and the individuals who have condemned a woman to exist in such a condition of sordid poverty, are more blameworthy than she, for any unsatisfactory results.

There was an atmosphere of discomfort when the woman had left the room. "We have been giving the tickets to the children, not to her," the chairman said, "we will give her another chance."

"She probably used the food tickets as she should, and probably someone *gave* her a drink," insinuated the late-comer. But the other members of the committee eyed her coldly. They were determined that food tickets should not be given to people who got drunk. The woman had been given another chance, and that was all that anyone must expect.

But the problem of drink and food tickets, like that of drink and separation allowances, cannot be thus so easily dismissed.

Have persons thrown out of employment through the war any legal claim to relief from the Prince of Wales's fund?

Can they claim compensation? Have they any right of appeal if they are entitled to relief which is refused?

Is relief to be given solely on the ground that the applicants have lost their employment through the War? Or also because they are both sober and of good general character beside?

If men and women lose their relief because someone, either a member of the committee or someone else, has chanced to see them drunk, what is to become of them?

Are they to apply for relief to the Poor Law Guardians?

What is to happen if the Guardians reply: "Yours is a case for the Prince of Wales's fund; *we* cannot help you, because you are suffering through the War?"

Have we a right to enforce a stricter code of righteousness in the case of soldiers' and sailors' wives, and persons who have unfortunately lost their employment through the War, than that which is demanded of other people?

Surely not. These people, these non-combatant victims of the War, are just ordinary average human beings, picked out from the rest at random, by forces beyond their own control. Therefore, apart from the special maintenance allowances that have to be made to them, through no fault of their own, they should be treated like other people. Those who expect men or women who earned their own livings before the War in spite of a number of human failings, to have all their faults turned to virtues now, are certain to meet with disappointment.

So long as drunkenness alone is not a crime known to the ordinary law, neither the War Office, nor anyone else, is justified in meting out the crushing punishment of loss of livelihood to anyone who chances to get drunk when not on duty.

The problem of drunkenness is no doubt a serious one. It may be ignored altogether, as, usually it is, in this country, or it may be systematically dealt with in various ways.

Drunkenness can be made an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, which it is not, legally, at present. Or it may be treated as a notifiable disease with compulsory powers of treatment. Or the sale of drink may be restricted or prohibited altogether. Or attempts may be made to reduce intemperance gradually, by securing that only unadulterated intoxicants are offered for sale under well ordered conditions.

In several American States intoxicants are altogether prohibited.

In Russia the Government has decided to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drink during the War. I am told that, as a result, the rate of production in the factories has increased, and that the change is popular with the working classes, who find that their health has improved, their working capacity has increased, and they have more money to spend. But of these latter points I have only heard from others. In Norway, the drink traffic, in many districts, is put under the control of a body of elected or nominated persons who may not make profits for themselves out of it. To check drunkenness, it is laid down that no one shall buy more than a given quantity of intoxicating liquor in a given time, and whoever buys it must present a card which is marked with the amount purchased.

Let us insist that whatever regulations are made to cope with the problem in this country shall be alike for man and woman, and for rich and poor. Let us refuse to allow that Military and Naval Pensions and separation allowances and relief given in compensation for work lost through the War, shall not be treated as prizes for good conduct.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Lord Kitchener's sister Mrs. Frances Parker told a meeting of soldier's wives in Manchester that when Parliament was sitting she had hoped that something would be done to prevent drunkenness during the war. A certain Liberal M.P. had told her that a "drastic Bill" was to be passed, "but when the drastic Bill appeared it turned out to be a slight increase in the beer duty and a tax on tea." She added that it was necessary to get a House of Commons without any personal interest in drink, and said that at the next election "*we*" could decide not to vote for anyone who had an interest in drink. Mrs. Parker seems to have forgotten that British women are still without the Parliamentary vote!

Miss Brown of the Girl's Institute, Ancoats, said that clubs for soldier's wives were greatly needed, but that much of the good they might do would be prevented, if people kept talking about intemperance amongst soldier's wives. The work of the Manchester clubs was being hindered because women believed that they were asked to go because other people thought they drank.

SHUTTING THE WOMEN OUT OF CHURCH AS WELL AS PUBLIC HOUSE!

Why did the Bishop of London and the Evangelistic Council decide to insult women by announcing that no women are to attend the 24 hours watch of intercession at St. Paul's Cathedral after 9 p.m.?

Why should the women be shut out? Surely if any need the aid that united prayer can give it is the wives and mothers of the soldiers. Surely if fervent prayers are needed, none will pray more fervently than they.

When will the insults flung at women cease? The Government has shut the women out of public-houses, but the Bishops shut them out of church!

How meanly trivial to insult the sorrowing women so, at this juncture when war has even passed the boundaries of our shores!

WHAT STOPS RECRUITING?

Eight soldiers quartered at Tidworth, Hants, recently wrote to the *Daily Citizen* as follows:—"When we enlisted we little thought of how those at home were to fare. A few weeks ago we were given to understand that if we allotted a small proportion of our pay the Liberal Government would add to it. This we did, but, despite all attempts, our people have failed to draw even our own allotments, regardless of the Government allowance.

"What is more, they are threatened with the stoppage of the charity upon which they are now relying. We are quite willing to serve our King and country, but we do think it about time that this one-sided agreement came to an end, and we were considered."

We know one soldiers' mother whose son has allotted her 3s. 6d. who was offered only an additional 6d. a week by the Pension Officer. She refused the 6d. in disgust.

WOMEN VOTERS SECURE PURE MEAT.

The women voters of California, who were enfranchised in 1911, from the first made effective use of their political power.

The women have just beaten an attempt by the butchers of Sacramento to destroy the protection to the public afforded by the rules laid down for the inspection of meat. The butchers presented a petition asking that the sale of uninspected meat might be allowed if a sign were displayed to that effect. A committee representing the women's organisations of the City was formed at once. A deputation was arranged to wait upon the City Commission; every housewife was asked to warn her butcher that if the new rule were passed she would buy her meat elsewhere, and so effectively did the housewives rise to the occasion that the butchers were being lectured by customers all day long. As a result many butchers withdrew from the petition, and when it came up before the authorities it was refused.

This shows what can be done by combinations of voters and buyers. When will English women also obtain the vote, and when will they learn to combine as effectively as the women of Sacramento?

Omaha women who have children of school age, or who are taxpayers in their own right, may vote for the school boards. The women may not vote for the municipal government. In the school board elections, in which the women voted, a corrupt board was defeated and reform candidates were elected. In the municipal elections, where women could not vote, the reform candidates were defeated. These elections took place on the same day, and on the same day the amendment to give full suffrage to women was defeated. When more Omaha men care for progress they will give Votes to the Women!

In the State of Washington women have the vote. The State has a number of women food inspectors, and is the only State in which there is a woman on the Board of Health. Washington has the lowest death rate of any of the United States.

CAMP LIFE.

A poor woman of Bow who got into debt to buy nice new underclothing for her husband, when he went to camp, was surprised to find him come home, a runaway, after ten days. He had been sleeping in an unfurnished harness room over a stable. There was no washing accommodation, only a tap in the yard. His bed was the stone floor, and he had a waterproof sheet and two blankets to cover him. The place was so far from weather-proof that his clothes were wet through when he woke in the mornings, and, very much worse, the blankets were verminous, and it was for this cause that he ran away home for the week end, in order that he might have a bath and a change of clothes. He had only the set of underclothing that his wife bought him to go away in, for the War Office has only supplied him with outer garments, and he has to buy soap and candles out of his pay.

He went back home on Monday, and as his wife has not heard from him, she fears that he has been imprisoned. She says that he looked very ill and had a bad cold. He told her that for breakfast he and the other men have only a slice of bread with a little piece of butter, unspread, in the middle of it. The butter the men throw away, as it is rancid.

After this breakfast the men were made to walk ten miles, carrying 96 lbs. on their backs. At the end of the journey they were given a bottle of soda water, and on returning, a saucepan lid of broth. For the evening meal there was another slice of bread and piece of rancid butter, with a milk can full of tea. One day there was a "baked" dinner, but it was badly burnt.

This man ran away with three others and twenty others had run away ten days before.

Such are the distressing stories that are taken home to anxious wives. And this camp is only 20 miles from London.

The Manchester Relief Committee (Prince of Wales's fund) has passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee, having had under its consideration the weekly household budgets in this city, is of opinion that the Government allowances to the wives and families of soldiers and sailors is insufficient to maintain life and health, and calls upon the Goverment to increase it to a **minimum** of **£1** a week."

(continued from front page.)

Germany, which has a Cubic-Meter of Gold inside for the Russians! There are some ladies dressed in white, who take care of it, and the number of the Auto is 1370. It is quite true."

The fear of spies and the horror of bombs were growing in all minds, and especially in the crowded trains between the sleepless and shivering fugitives the panic grew wildly. Near all bridges and tunnels, the windows were ordered to be shut, and guards were placed by all the toilets. Along the whole line, by every crossing way, by every gate, you saw a soldier of the Landsturm with a loaded gun. As one had not uniforms for them, one had to be satisfied, that they had got a band round their jacket sleeves, and now these old bearded citizens stood with a gun over their necks and stared in the air, as if they were villa-possessors, who had only walked out in their gardens to shoot crows. Unfortunately several of them discovered crows everywhere.

The passengers stood and sat immovable and stared with nervous eyes out in the air. When the trains were crossing a bridge, a silence of death reigned in the waggons. An accidental noise in the night made the women burst into tears from cramp Even grown up men were quite hysterical and looked at every stranger as though he were a spy. How many times had we not shown our passports! and opened the trunks and turned out our pockets. There were days when all the Russians one by one were turned out of the train. As soon as their nationality was discovered, they were, in spite of their papers of legitimation, turned out at the first station. I see still the weeping families creep together in the dark on a desolate platform near their few boxes and the indispensable samovar wrapped in a shawl of silk. Aristocratic Russian ladies from the bathing places in Sachsen and Bohemia were put in prisons with their small children and had to be contented to get prison fare for several days before they were permitted to continue travelling. Is it a wonder, if the uncertainty, the strain, the horror, brought them to despair? I spent several days and nights with some Russian ladies whose position and beauty would certainly have secured them a first place at the festivities in Zarskoje Zelo. They now returned grief-worn, aged, and with a glimpse of alienation in their beautiful expressive eyes.

The fear of spectres extended to foreign money. Nobody would take golden roubles. For French thousand-franc banknotes in Sachsen only 200 marks were offered. In the Consulate in Berlin, Consul Sedring said, that a young Rothschild at the exchange office had been forced to be contented with 70 German marks for a hundred Danish kroner. And foreigners, accustomed to dine at Messlers' with purses filled with foreign coins, were obliged to beg some pfennigs to buy a sausage at Aschingers.

From one day to another the strain had grown. Wilder and wilder the rumours had become—but had not the most marvellous things happened in the past week? What could we not expect to happen in the next hours? All standards of values were turned on the head; all laws were dissolved; the one, who to-day was happy in his home, should perhaps on Sunday be found dead in the ditch.

The whole earth was dancing before our eyes, and who could find a firm position in the whirl? Is it not wonderful that at last some hours came, when even the most sober-minded were quite giddy.

That day, when at last England declared war on Germany, chaos had free play over the whole of Europe. The most sober German citizens looked at the world in those moments through a scarlet mist. Who was *what*, and *what* was *which*? The guns were fired, though nobody touched them. German guards shot aeronauts down and trained the cannons on the Zeppelins! (By and by one has been obliged to paint over all the German flyers with big crosses, not to mistake them for French.) Without any reason the revolvers left the back-pockets, and aimed at peaceable pedestrians, and the one who did not have his papers of legitimation with him, could not be sure of his life. The public horror was running through our veins.

I have been myself imprudent enough on the streets of Dresden to ask for the nearest way to the railway-station, and when I had been enlightened that the trains were destined only for the armies now. I answered smiling, that even in that case, I should be sure to go with the train. My attendant and myself had not gone twenty steps along the empty street before a couple of boys came running after us, and in some seconds we were surrounded by hundreds of people, who in a sinister silence stared at us with wide-open eyes in whose fixed glance all that was human was driven out by hatred and horror. In a flash we guessed the horrid secret of Justice-Lynch.

The monsoon of panic blew over the whole country. And when the madness had not found other objects it threw itself on running Autos to catch the number 1370, which brought gold to Russia. It is not too much to say that along the roads of Germany, people were everywhere standing to stop all the taxis. At every road-crossing across the big road steel wire ropes were fastened from one tree to the other, every village mobilzed a citizen guard, who levelled the bayonet as soon as an Auto-horn blew. The consequence was, that the whole German Bureau of Information was suddenly paralysed. This for the most part was done by Autos and caused many accidents. When the chauffeur in the darkness did not see the outstretched steel wires, they cut the heads off the passengers in the hurry and his own also. When he could not hear the warnings of the guard on account of the noise of the motor, shots were sent after him and the people in the carriage, who unfortunately were often hit. But as to the General staff this hunting of the Gold-Auto, had nearly brought it to despair. Three times it published for the people in all the papers of Germany—more and more earnestly, that they ought not to stop the Autos, but it was quite in vain. Military cars were stopped ten times for every mile. Officers were forbidden to motor. It was always threatening life to drive along the road. Permit us only to name a single instance: An Austrian General must in person deliver an important military dispatch from Vienna to Berlin. and as he wished the quicker to progress, he took the strongest Auto in the army. The first day an outstretched steel-rope tore off one of his ears, the next day his chaffeur was shot, the third day he was in the village prison stopped by a stupid bailiff, who could not read his passport and put him in a cell for twelve hours. When the General was set free at last, he took the train.

Soon rumour multiplied the Gold-Auto to two, three, four. The General staff hit upon placarding on all walls that the Auto with the white dressed ladies in the pursued numero 1370 had stopped and they had given the gold bags to some cyclists, disguised as masons. But finally they were obliged to feign three seizures of autos near the Galician frontier and to declare that now all the suspicious autos were captured and four kubicmeters of French gold had been brought in security to Berlin.

But the one, who in an easy and sure way will assassinate himself, needs only to dress in a white dress and cycle out along a German road.

ANKER KIRKEBY.

WHO WILL GIVE US A PIANO?

TRYING TO GLOSS OVER THE INSULT TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—

"Let us all assume, in perfect good temper, that the circular is dead and that somebody who made a pardonable slip in doing a novel task, quite sees the point now."

That is just what the Army Council and the Home Office would like us to do, in order that they may carry out the intentions of the infamous circular without hindrance and may proceed to curtail further the liberties of women in other directions also. Mr. T. Hilton, in a letter published in the *Manchester Guardian* of the same day, states that the Chief Constable of Manchester has already received from the War Office lists of 20,000 soldiers' wives and dependents with a full statement of their income.

It is interesting to compare the following statements sent to the police by Home Office on November 28th:—

"In order to be able to carry out these duties, the police should keep themselves informed of the persons drawing the allowances. The War Office will as soon as possible furnish you for this purpose with full particulars as to the wives and dependents of soldiers resident in your area who are in receipt of any allowances."

Sent to the Newspapers by the Press Bureau, 11th December:—

"The Army Council wish it to be understood that the action of the police is strictly limited to the cases of the few who, by excessive drinking or otherwise, have rendered themselves liable in the ordinary course to prosecution. No surveillance of soldiers' wives who have not thus brought themselves under the notice of the police is contemplated, and no lists are necessary, apart from cases in which specific complaint has been made to the War Office."

Unfortunately, we know that the Home Office and the Army Council are more authoritative in this matter than the Press Bureau, the chief object of whose existence is to stimulate recruiting. Moreover, the lists of soldiers' and sailors' wives are still being sent to the police. But the circular sent out by the Press Bureau to gloss over the effect of earlier orders is far from satisfactory, for it still refuses to recognise that soldiers' wages are *wages* paid for services rendered, and not benevolent charity to be doled out in deserving cases.

Moreover, the circular indicates another infringement of our ordinary liberties, *i.e.*:—

"All action such as the removal of the children to other homes or the transfer of the allowance to the management of a responsible person was reserved to the War Office."

According to the ordinary law, children may only be removed compulsorily from the custody of their parents when the parents have been legally convicted of cruelty or neglect.

Does the War Office intend to supersede the ordinary law in this matter? One would think that the Naval and Military Authorities would be better occupied in protecting our coast towns from being shelled by German ships, or in making decent arrangements for our soldiers in camp, than in insulting and intimidating the soldiers' wives!

WHY ONLY SOLDIERS' WIVES?

A soldier's wife from Bristol writing about police supervision to the *Daily Citizen* says:—

"I look upon my allowance as equivalent to the salary or wages that any employer of labour might make, and I feel that the Government ought not to issue such an order, unless all Government-paid men's wives come under it."

Why not postmen's wives? Why not the wives of the police themselves, for that matter?

The Manchester Relief Committee has carried a resolution by 19 votes to 4, protesting against police supervision for soldiers' and sailors' dependents.

The Lord Mayor said that the circulars from the Home Office and the War Office created a new offence. At present the police could not arrest anyone for drunkenness who was not also either incapable or disorderly.

Councillor Margaret Ashton and others protested that the soldiers' and sailors' wives and families should be subject only to the ordinary law like other people.

The Chief Constable said that the Home Office Circular was one of the kindest he had ever known to come from a Government department, but the members of the Committee protested that the women would not appreciate the "kindness" of the police, and would prefer the ordinary law.

HOW THE SOLDIER'S WIFE HAS TO MANAGE.

A soldier's wife sends us the following budget. She had seven children aged 11, 10, 8, 7, 3, and twins of 12 months, but the boy of 8 died in November. Her separation allowance, including her husband's allotment, is 29s. 6d. weekly. These are her weekly expenses:—

Rent	7s. 0d.
Bread	7s. 0d.
(i.e. 4 loaves a day at 3d. each equals 1s. a day)	
Tea	— 9d.
Sugar	1s. 1d.
(i.e. 4 lbs. at 3½d. per lb.)	
Margarine	2s. 4d.
(i.e. 3½ lbs. at 8d.—no Butter for her)	
Milk	— 8d.
(i.e. 2 tins at 4d. each)	
Glaxo	2s. 0d.
(for twins, who are obliged to have it by doctor's order)	
Coals	1s. 6d.
(i.e. 1 cwt.)	
Coke	— 7d.
Wood	— 2d.
Insurance	1s. 0d.
Meat	4s. 0d.
Gas	1s. 8d.
Drapery	1s. 0d.
Soap, etc.	— 6d.
Vegetables	2s. 0d.

This comes to 33s. 3d., and so, as she says, she is getting behind in her expenses and does not know how to manage on the separation allowance. Her child of 7 will be going into the hospital shortly, and the twins are both delicate and have chest trouble. Her father is in hospital dying, and she has to find the money for fares to go and see him. Extra expenses must be expected in every household, if not from one cause then from another. The War Office overlooks this point.

Here is another budget (this woman has not got her full allowance, and she has only 16s. 4d. a week as yet, though she has three children):—

Rent	3s. 0d.
Insurance	— 11d.
Bread	3s. 6d.
Tea	— 9d.
Coal	1s. 4d.
Sugar	— 7d.
Oil	— 7d.
Butter...	— 9d.
Meat	3s. 0d.
Soap, etc.	— 6d.
Drapery	1s. 0d.
Total	15s. 11d.

Vegetables and numbers of other things are not mentioned in the list, and a cwt. of coal is not enough in the Winter, nor can she clothe her children on the 1s. a week which she puts down for drapery, that is, for little odds and ends which are naturally wanted in any household. She is not really buying enough of any of the necessaries she has put down on the list, but she is obliged to manage, because there is no more money coming in.

SWEATING REFUGEES.

Certain employers think that they see their way to making a good thing out of the Belgian Refugees. The following advertisement—

"Farm hands wanted. No wages—board and lodging provided."

is an example of the danger that the workers in this country have to face. Trade Unionists are roused about an outspoken advertisement like this, but they have been blind whilst the same thing has been happening in the case of women. Women are offered work at a wage which is equivalent to *less* than decent board and lodging, and in this way men's wages are kept down in time of peace. Why, in their own interests, have Trade Unionists not made a fuss about this?

PROTECTING WOMEN?

It is a strange thing that the latest Criminal Amendment Act, which was passed ostensibly to protect women, is being used almost exclusively to punish women. A week ago the wife of a carman was sentenced to pay £5 and £2 2s. costs, or to undergo one month's imprisonment, because one of the lodgers was proved to be an immoral woman, and to have used her bedroom for immoral purposes.

The husband is supposed to be the head of the house in English law; the children belong to him and not to the wife, and he is the voter; yet the husband in this case was not charged, or considered to be responsible for what went on in his house, although the acts complained of took place at night, when he had as much opportunity to be at home as his wife. When called as a witness the husband said that his wife was always in bed at 10 o'clock, and there was no suggestion that she had had anything to do with her lodger's unfortunate business.

Of course, the woman has gone to prison. She could not possibly pay a fine of £7!

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW & BROMLEY.

Organiser—Mrs. WATKINS.
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Miss Fox's Concert on Saturday, Dec. 12th, was a great success, and many thanks are due to all the entertainers. We have lots of dolls dressed for our Children's Party on January 2nd, but there will be at *least 2,000 Children* to find presents for. We shall be very grateful for anything in the shape of fruits, sweets, toys, and garments to keep the little ones warm. Members should apply early for their children's tickets for the Party. With the new year we are going to start new work, so members get ready! Have a rest during Xmas and come back in your numbers after, and be prepared to start the new year fresh and ready for work. Be sure to buy your tickets for our Annual New Year's Party early. Remember the date! Bow Baths, Jan. 2nd, 8 p.m. Also be sure to attend the Annual Conference on Jan. 4th, at Bow Baths, 8 p.m.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Dec. 11:—
Bow 206. Mrs. Watkins, 56.
Distributed—Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Morris, 200; Mrs. Clarke, 200; Mrs. Harmsworth, 50; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100. Mrs. Knudson, 175.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
DREADNOUGHT *Secretary*, Mrs. BIRD,

All members should remember the E.L.F.S. Annual Conference on Monday, Jan. 4th, at Bow Baths, 8 p.m.

At the Tuesday evening meeting Miss E. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley were elected to represent Poplar on the Social Committee. Mrs. Scurr kindly took the place of a speaker who was unable to attend the Friday meeting.

Will members please note that the E.L.F.S. are to be at Hyde Park every alternate Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Do not forget Joint Concert on Dec. 22nd. Tickets, 3d. each, from secretary or in office. Remember Annual New Year's Party at Bow Baths on Jan. 2nd, 8 p.m., tickets 3d. each. Members should also apply for their children's tickets for the Party in Poplar Town Hall, Jan. 11th, 6 to 9 p.m.

Dreadnoughts sold during week ending Dec. 11th—Mrs. Schlette 53 (24 in office). Distributed — Mrs. Schlette and Master Crutchfield 700, Mrs. Neuss 200, Mrs. Cressall 200, Mrs. Gavino 100, Mrs. Bertram 200, Mrs. Bird 600.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Organiser: Miss MARY PHILLIPS,
Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—14 Butchers' Road.

Good meetings at "Peacock," Monday, and 124 Barking Road, Thursday. Tuesday evening's meeting was successfully turned into a work party. Excellent canvassing done by Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Roper and Mrs. Brown. Several members from the district attended the Caxton Hall meeting.

The next Thursday meeting will be Jan. 7.

The Children's Party will take place on Jan. 23rd, at Canning Town Public Hall, Barking Road. Will members apply early for their children's tickets? Members should buy their tickets for the E.L.F.S. Annual New Year's Party as soon as possible.

Mrs. R. Palmer Tebb is thanked for parcel of clothing and loan of sewing machine, and Miss Gantz for clothing and help in visiting. Miss Muriel Darton is thanked for kindly coming to photograph mothers and babies.

Members who have kindly helped by taking charge of room and giving out milk are: Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Bachmayer, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Tidmarsh, Mrs. Pountney and Miss Leggatt.

48 *Dreadnoughts* sold weekending Dec. 11.

LIMEHOUSE.

A very good meeting held in Deacon's Vestry, Congregational Church, Burdett Road, on Thursday, December 10th. Mrs. Copping, of Limehouse, who is a soldier's wife, took the chair; her speech greatly interested the members. She dwelt on the manner in which the Press were continually casting slurs on the wives of the men at the front, and remarked that when first her husband joined the colours she was proud to call herself a soldier's wife, but now felt ashamed. Her very powerful speech was the means of making several members speak who had never done so before.

We thank Mrs. Copping for taking the chair. Will members please volunteer to take the chair at these meetings. Ten papers were sold.

Out-of-door meetings held in Burdett Road, Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss YOUNG,
100 Greenwood Road, Dalston, N.E.

In spite of the weather last Monday evening very good meeting took place corner of Lesbia Road; Mrs. Walker was the speaker.

We thank Mrs. Page for kindly volunteering to meet the speaker at these meetings.

Will a member volunteer to be responsible for taking the chair at this meeting, also to sell *Dreadnoughts*.

Indoor meetings will start as soon as the holidays are over.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. G. EVERETT.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

In spite of rain meeting held as usual Sunday in Finsbury Park; 24 *Dreadnoughts* sold.

In spite of Xmas our meetings will be held as usual on Sunday, Dec. 20th, in Regent's Park, and Sunday, Dec. 27, in Finsbury Park. Speakers urgently needed.

Members asked to keep Friday, Jan. 15th, free, as an important New Year's Social will be held on that date. Fuller details later.

Gratefully acknowledged—
Mr. Borthwick ... 2s.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. BONARIUS, 89 Wyke Road.

Members are asked to remember the Joint Benefit Concert in aid of the E.L.F.S. Babies' Milk Fund on Dec. 22nd. Tickets, price 3d., from J. Bonarius, 89 Wyke Road, and G. Stone, 4 Eglington Road, and other R.S.P.U. members.

The R.S.P.U. appeals urgently to other men's organisations to arrange some means of raising funds to help the good work of the E.L.F.S.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.

Henry Fry, Esq. (monthly) 5.0, Miss V. Walker 5.0, Mrs. Beatty 10.0, Miss Paton 2.6, Miss Hudson 7.6, Mrs. Luscomb 1.0.0, Miss Birnstingl 5.0, Mrs. Tomkins 5.0, Members' subscriptions 8.0, Miss Collins 1.0.0 (quarterly), Anon. (Hornsey) 10.0.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS: Miss Collier 1.10.0, Miss Janie Allan 5.0.0, Misses Fussell 5.0.0, Miss Metcalfe 10.0.0, Norman Blanchard, Esq. 5.0.0, Phillip Harrison, Esq. 1.1.0, Mrs. Sykes 1.0.0, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss Mitchell 5.0, Miss Ellen Beck 3.0.0, Miss Knudson 4.0.0, Miss Anna Fleming 2.6, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Miss H. Layton 4.0, Mrs. Dangerfield 5.0.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, Miss Bellamy 2.6, Miss A. Neave (weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Grant 7.6, H. Groves, Esq. 2.6, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck 1.0.0, Mrs. Bates 3.0, Anon. 5.0.0, Mrs. J. M. Fausset 1.0.0, Mrs. Meyrick Jones 1.0.0, Mrs. Smithwick 1.0.0, Mrs. Webb Smithwick 1.0.0, Miss Green 1.1.0, Mrs. Girling (5.0, monthly) 10.0, Miss M. Abbott (monthly) 5.0, Miss F. Wright 15.0, per Nurse Godwin 1.0.0, Anon. 2.11.0, Anon. 2.14.0, Mrs. Rawlings 1.6.6, Miss Douglas 5.0, Messrs. A. Gliksten & Co. (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss Yeoman 10.0, Miss G. Brown 1.0, Miss Carter 5.0, Miss F. M. Collier (monthly) 1.0.0, Gwenyth and Wyndom Buckley-Jones 10.0, Miss Hall (monthly) 5.0, Miss N. Neave 5.0.0, A. G. Chandler Esq. 1.0, Mrs. Buckley 1.0.0, Anon. 2.0.0, Mrs. Rainbird 2.0, Miss Brass 2.6, Mrs Taylor (weekly) 5.0, Messrs. J. Gliksten & Son (monthly) 2.0.0, Mrs. Barnes 2.6, Mrs. Reinold (monthly) 10.0, J. Leakey, Esq. 1.15.0, Miss Chappel 4.6, Anon. 1.0.0, Mrs. Macdona 1.0.0, Mrs. Thompson 5.0, W. Holmes, Esq. 2.6, G. E. & M. 10.0, Mrs. Heath 3.0, Mrs. Powles 1.0, Cuckoo (weekly) 2.0, Miss I. Jones (monthly) 2.0, Mrs. Henderson 1.0.0, Mrs. Thomson-Price 1.0, Mrs. Singer 10.0, Miss Spalding 2.2.0, Mrs. Payne 1.0.0, Mrs. Roberts 1.1.0, Mrs. Tucker 10.0, Mrs. Carter 5.0, Mrs. Durrant 10.0, Messrs. Yardley 1.1.0, Lady Lely (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Binnie (monthly) 10.0, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks 1.1.0, Miss Sadd 10.0, Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly) 2.0.0, Miss Georgina Smyth 10.0.0, Miss Hannah Muldoon 1.0.5, Miss Laird 3.0.0, Mrs. Bull (monthly) 1.0.0, Anon. 6.0.0, Mrs. Milligan (collecting sheet) 3.13.6, Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly) 2.0.0, E. W. Poley 5.0.0, Miss Fanny Wright 1.0.0, Mrs. Mitchell 10.0.0, Miss Lowy (monthly) 5.0, Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown 5.0.0, Miss Harburn (monthly) 5.0. For Christmas Party for Toys, etc., Mrs. Richmond 2.6, Miss Tiffen 2.6, Mr. Buckley 2.6, Mrs. Dove Willcox 2.6.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Cyril Isherwood, Miss Abraham, Mrs. Strange, Suffrage Club, M. & F. Spong, Mrs. Alan Francis (tweed), Miss B. Rendee, Anon., Miss A. M. Pelly, From a Sympathiser at Mrs. Mansell Moullin's At Home, Mrs. A. M. Warren, Mrs. Anna Fleming, Baby Lover's Club, Miss K. Sergent Miss Lilian Allan, Mrs. L. A. Fairfax Craig.

TOYS.—Mrs. de Fontblanc.

Two children, Gwenneth and Wyndham Buckley-Jones, have sent us a subscription all the way from East London, South Africa.

A large case of toys and garments has been sent to us from Suffrage friends in South Africa.

RECRUITING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

At the West Ham Relief Committee (for the administration of the Prince of Wales's fund) Alderman Hurry said that recruits were under the impression that if men paid their mothers 12s. a week at ordinary times the War Office would make up that amount to their mothers if they themselves allotted 3s. 6d. out of their pay. But instead of this the Pension Officer went round to the mother and asked her how much she spent on her son's keep out of what he usually gave her. In most cases the woman could not exactly say, and the Pension Officer put the sum at 8s., deciding that 4s. only should be paid to her by the Government. It was unfair, he said, that young fellows and their mothers should thus be misled as to the position they would be in.

The West Ham Relief Committee has decided that women employed in the Queen's workrooms of their district who had earned less than 10s. before the War should be paid 7s. 6d., and that those who had earned more than 10s. before the War should be paid more than 10s. in the workroom now.

Evidently the West Ham Committee are able to realise the injustice of paying skilled women, who are out of work through the War, a paltry wage of 10s., on which they are unable to live in even comparative decency. But surely the West Ham Relief Committee should understand that, as everyone knows, a woman cannot live decently on 7s. 6d.; it is impolitic that women should be employed by a public committee at such a disgacefully inadequate wage. Surely the Nation should not take its standards of wages from the sweat shops! There is no economy in half starving the women of the country, either in peace or war.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND DELAYS.

Mr. — of Bow, was for 13 years a stevedore on the German-Hamburg line, which stopped running when War was declared. Mr. — had earned on the average about 30s. a week, which does not leave much of a margin for saving. He has a wife, and two children aged 6 and 8 years. After some weeks he got a job at a tobacco factory, but this work made him ill, and he was obliged to leave after three weeks. He then re-registered at the Labour Exchange and under the Prince of Wales's fund. A fortnight passed and no help came. Then on Saturday he was sent for by the Labour Exchange to enlist for military transport. He agreed and was told to present himself at Whitehall next day, Sunday morning. He set off from home without a penny in his pocket and left his wife and children destitute. The wife received a letter on Monday saying that he would be sailing for France on Thursday. She was distracted with anxiety on his behalf, when she came to ask us if, from any source, she could get some money to tide her over the days until his first week's pay comes in.

How terribly sad it is that the sorrow and anxiety of parting should be complicated by destitution. Surely the Prince of Wales's fund should be made to act more quickly! Surely the War Office might send a week's pay to the wife in advance!

The husband of another woman who lives in Bow was out of work through the war for 12 days, and then only got three days work a week for two months. Then he enlisted between 6 and 7 weeks ago. Afterwards he went each day to the barracks and returned home for all his meals. He was paid 12s. for the first week, 17s. 6d. the second, 31s. the third and fourth weeks, and 30s. the fifth week. The wife, who had to keep the family alive somehow, had got into debt whilst her husband was out of work and on half time. For the first five weeks after he enlisted the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, through one of the churches, gave her 10s. a week, but not only had she back debts to pay off, but, as she knew that her husband was soon going to the War, she gave him extra comforts at home and extra spending money in order that he might have a good time, as she thought, perhaps for the last time in his life. Also she had to buy him a number of new things. Her husband got his last payment from the barracks on the 5th December, and then went away to camp and she had no more money until the 15th, when her ring paper came, then she got 5s. 3d. for money owing the previous week and 18s. 6d. as her week's separation allowance. From this money 10s. was deducted, and she now learns that the 10s. which was given her by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association through the church was only a loan which is being deducted from her 18s. 6d. at the rate of 10s. a week. She says that although she needed the money at the time it would have been easier for her to go without some of it then, than to pay it back in such large instalments now, as under present arrangements her separation allowance for the next four weeks will only amount to 8s. 6d. How can she manage to live on it? And because she gave her husband a good time before he went she still has other debts to pay.

The *Stratford Express* reports a meeting of the West Ham Committee of the National Relief Fund. From this it appears that 880 unemployed women registered and that only 17 of these were offered work by the Distress Committee.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

East London Federation of the Suffragettes. . .

ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S PARTY,

Bow Baths, Roman Rd.,

— ON —

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd,

AT EIGHT P.M.

SPLENDID CONCERT,
DANCING,
REFRESHMENTS.

ADMISSION 3d.

PRICES FROM OUR FACTORY.

Flat Wooden Toys. EACH.

Pigs	6d.
Brown, Blue and Green Birds	... from 8d. to 1s. 6d.
Robins	8d.
Dachshund	8d.
Poodles	1s. 0d.
Elephants	1s. 0d.
Kingfishers and other birds on perches...	1s. 6d. to 2s.
Boy Scouts	1s. 6d.
Girl Scouts	1s. 6d.
Soldiers	1s. 6d.
Fairies	1s. 6d.
Squirrels	1s. 6d.
Little Girls and Boys ...	9d. each, 1s. 3d. per pair.
Crawling Boy	1s. 3d. each, 2s. per pair.
Pugilists ...	2s. 9d. „ „
Countryman... ...	1s. 0d.
White Duck and 4 Ducklings	1s. 6d. the set.
Coloured Duck & 4 Ducklings	2s. 0d. the set.

"British Baby" Dolls.

Life Size ...	5s. 6d. each.
Smaller size ...	3s. 6d. „

"Jap" Baby Dolls.

Life size ...	7s. 6d. each.
Smaller size ...	3s. 6d. „
English Wax-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	3s. 6d. each.
English China-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	4s. 6d. each.

Dolls' Furniture.

Large (velvet)	2s. 6d.
„ (cloth)	2s. 0d.
Small (velvet)	1s. 6d.
„ (cloth)	1s. 0d.
Doll's Beds, 12½ in., oak stained, with brass knobs...	1s. 6d.
Complete with bedding	5s. 6d.
Chairs	2d.

Engines (wooden). From 2d. each.
Wooden Horses. From 2d. each.
Horse and Cart 1s.
Pontoon Bridge 3s.
Wheelbarrows. From 1s. 6d. each.

GARMENTS.

Babies' Flannel Vests	.. ..	1s.	0d.
„ Flannels	.. ..	2s.	3d.
„ Flannel Petticoats	..	2s.	0d.
Girls' Overalls	.. ..	1s.	9d.
„ Chemises (long-cloth)	..	1s.	9d.
„ Drawers „	..	1s.	8d.
Children's Chemises „	..	1s.	6d.
Ladies' „ „	..	2s.	6d.
„ Drawers „	..	2s.	6d.
„ Nightdresses „	..	4s.	8d.
Men's Flannelette Shirts	from	3s.	6d.
Ladies' Woolsey Skirts	.. ..	5s.	6d.
Girls' Corduroy Skirts (3 years)	..	2s.	0d.
„ „ „ (4 years)	..	2s.	3d.
„ „ „ (5-6 years)	..	2s.	6d.
Jerseys' (Stockinette)	.. ..	3s.	6d.
„ „	.. ..	3s.	8d.
„ „	.. ..	3s.	11d.
Blue Woolsey Frocks (children)	..	3s.	9d.
„ „ Coats, lined „	..	6s.	4d.
Children's Grey Coats, imitation fur		10s.	0d.
„ White „ „ „		10s.	0d.
(These are both lined).			
Red Coat lined with Sateen, 27-ins long, with Bonnet	.. ..	17s.	0d.
Girl's Dress (wool check, white and black), 29-ins. long	.. ..	10s.	0d.
Girl's brown Serge Dress with lace collar ..	.. .. ..	9s.	0d.

DOLLS' GARMENTS.

White fur-lined Coat, 10-ins. long with Bonnet	.. ..	2s.	6d.
Jap Doll's Dress, 17-ins. long	..	1s.	6d.
„ „ 22-ins. „	from	3s.	0d.

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